NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874.

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WASHINGTON.

A BLOW AT THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. THE PARTY LASH APPLIED TO SECURE THE PASSAGE OF AN IMPORTANT JUDICIARY LAW-EXTRAORDI-NARY FEATURES OF THE BILL-PROTEST OF DEMO-CRATS AND A REPUBLICAN AGAINST THE OBNOX-IOUS SECTION-HOPE THAT THE HOUSE WILL RE-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 15 .- Conking and Carpenter joined hands to-day, and drove their party team through the Senate with a greater cracking of whips than has been heard in that body for many a day Senator Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, introduced on Friday last a long bill "to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes." It repeals certain parts of the Judiciary act of 1789, and of almost every amendatory act passed since, and makes many important changes in the rules governing the jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts. The whole effect of the bill can only be determined by a careful logal analysis.

This morning Senator Carpenter reported from the came Committee a House bill on a similar subject with the Senate bill referred to above as a substitute, and asked for its immediate passage. Section 11 of this bill is as follows:

That process to commence in any Circuit Court of the United States, or in any court of any Territory of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, any civil suit not affecting the title to real estate not within the State, Territory, or district where said suit is brought, against any corporation or other person residing in the United States, and doing business in the State, Territory, or district where said suit is brought, and having in said State, Territory, or district where said suit is brought, an agent or agents in respect of the matter out nch agent, or to either of such agents, where there is more than one, of a copy of such process; and such service shall have the same force and effect as if made on the principal of such agent in the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, where the suit is brought. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any suit on a cause of action accruing before July 1,

Attention was called by Senator Wadleigh, on the Republican side, and by Senator Bayard and several other Democrats, to the effect of this section. Senator Bayard moved to exclude from the operations of the section cases of slander and libel. He showed that unless this amendment was agreed to, it would be in the power of any person to begin a suit for libel, or slander, against any newspaper in the country, in the courts of this District, or in any remote corner of the country, and if he could discover an agent or correspondent of the paper in Washington, or in the district where the suit was begun, and serve a process on bim, the defendant would be forced to answer to the suit there. Under the present laws the process must be served on the principal in person in the district where the suit is begun, or the plaintiff must begin the suit where the defendant resides. What the effect of this act will be on the freedom of the Press no one can tell. If every newspaper in the country that criticises a public officer is to be required to answer to a civil suit in the courts of the District of Columbia, instead of in the courts of the district where the paper is published, public officers in Washington will have it in their power to greatly embarrass newspaper publishers, and curtail the freedom of the press. It is the belief of many that the main object of Senators Conkling and Carpenter in sustaining this section with the spirit they did, was to get the press, on which neither wastes any love, more in their power than ever. They desire to give the plaintiffs the right to choose any court throughout the entire country in which to try a case, no matter how inconvenient or expensive it may be to the defendant.

The amendment of Senator Bayard was disagreed to by a large majority. Senator Wadleigh, who opposed the section very ably from the Republican side of the Senate, demonstrated that newspaper publishers would not suffer alone should this bill pass. It would make it unsafe for a man in any kind of business to employ an agent. Suppose a man in San Francisco or Texas should desire to sue a merchant in New-York, and should begin a suit in the United States Circuit Court of either of those remote States, all that would be necessary in order to force the New-Yorker to go thousands of miles from home to defend himself, would be to catch some traveling salesman of the latter, and serve the

But all the exposures were of no avail. Conkling and Carpenter were determined to force the thing through, and they allowed only one amendment to be admitted-one to provide that a copy of the process should also be served on the principal anywhere in the United States. This improves the bill by removing the possibility of having judgment pronounced against a man in a distant State withont his knowledge that a suit has been begun. It is expected that this bill will be stopped in the House.

PASSAGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPRO-PRIATION BILL BY THE HOUSE.

THE CHOCTAW NATION'S CLAIM LAID OVER UNTIL THE NEXT SESSION-ALLEGED LOBBYING TO SE-CURE THE PAYMENT OF THE CLAIM-BUTLER COMPLETES HIS VICTORY OVER CIVIL SERVICE REFORM-THE AMENDMENT REGULATING THE WAGES OF PRINTERS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

WASHINGTON, June 15,-The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which has been for four days in progress through the Committee of the Whole, suc ceeded to-day in getting through that crucible and in finally passing the House. It appropriates about \$23,000,000, being some \$9,000,000 less than the like

bill of last session. The great point of discussion to-day, and on which much feeling was manifested on both sides, was a proposition to pay the Choctaw Nation of Indians \$2,300,000, being an amount awarded by the Senate, in 1858, as due to the nation for 10,000,000 acres of land in Mississippi which the Choctaws and Chickasaws ceded to the United States in 1830. There was little or no question as to the intrinsic merits of the claim. The objections to it were, first, that it should have been foisted into a General Appropriation bill, which was done under suspension of the rules, and second, that the bonds in payment were to be delivered, not to the Choctaw Nation, but to two of its delegates, by name Peter P. Pitchlynn and Peter Folsom, it being asserted that the floor and corridors were swarming with lobbyists, among whom the bonds were to be distributed to the amount of \$900,000. In view of these allegations, which formed the staple of the discussion, an amend ment was adopted, on motion of Mr. Kasson of Iowa directing the bonds to be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Choctaws. A substitute, however, for the whole section was adopted, on motion of Mr. Wheeler of New-York, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to ascertain the amount of just liabilities of the Choctaws, which should be deducted from the amount to which they may be entitled, and to report on the subject at the next session. After the bill came back to the House, the substitute of Mr.

The next point of greatest interest in the bill was the amendment offered by Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, repealing the law under which the Civil Service Commission has been operating. That was agreed to, together with two riders somewhat antagonistic, one offered by Mr. Hoskins of New-York requiring preference for office to be given to discharged so diers and sailors, their widows, mothers, or daughters; and the other offered and ably sustained by

Wheeler was agreed to by a vote of 118 to 103.

departments to make appointments on the basis of honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, and to apportion them as nearly as possible among the Congre Districts. The latter was agreed to in Committee by a vote of 98 to 64, and the combined propositions were adopted as a whole in the House.

The clause as to wages of printers and binders in the Government Printing-office, to keep their wages down to the average of like work in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, was struck out, the vote

THE OVERTHROW OF THE DISTRICT RING. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATING COMMIT THE READY TO REPORT-ABOLISHMENT OF ONE OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HARRINGTON'S OFFICES RECOMMENDED-NATURE OF THE REPORT-AR-REST OF THE MISSING SAFE ROBBER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The Committee which has been investigating the affairs of the District will report to-morrow morning. The bill for the government of the District, which has already been reported and referred, has been amended in a few particulars; for instance, the law providing for a Secretary of the District is to be abolished, in order not to leave Mr. Harrington in office. The salary of the Commissioners is to be \$5,000 a year instead of \$2,500, and more extended regulations for the assessment of

taxes are established. The report will cover about 60 pages of foolscap paper, and will be signed by all the members of the Committee. While it will not directly censure any one, or recommend that the members of the Ring be disqualified to hold office, it will deal with their doings with the utmost severity, and will not hide the prominent fact that Mr. Shepherd was in fact "Boss," and managed things to suit himself. The severe condemnation of what was done will be quite as effective as personal censure.

Michael Hayes, the missing man connected with the robbery of Harrington's safe, appeared before the Committee to-day and gave his testimony at length. The examination was secret, but it is understood that he said that he was sent to Washington by Chief of the United States Secret Service Whiteley to report to Nettleship, and that the latter employed him to do the job. He was paid for it by Whitelev out of United States funds, and signed Treasury vouchers for them. It is reported that Hayes denies that he was one of the burglars. He says that he employed Benton and Williams, and that he left for New York on the 9 o'clock train on the night of the burglary.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DETAILS OF THE COMMITTEE'S PROCEEDINGS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, June 15 .- The Committee was in session eight continuous hours to-eay, and at 7 o'clock this evening finished their report, which will be made to both branches of Congress to-morrow. It is signed by all the members, five Republicans and three Democrats. The bill heretofore reported for an entire change in the District Government has been amended by the Committee, abolishing, with the office of Governor, that of Secretary of the District, now held by Mr. Harrington, the Assistant District-Attorney; and also providing for an equalization of assessment, much of the property being now assessed beyond its real value A motion will be made in the House to assign a day this week for the consideration of the bill. The report will show that, so far as ascertained, the indebtedness of the

When Haves came out of the committee-room he was arrested by a detective on charge of burglary, the warrant being issued at the instance of Assistant District Attorney Harrington, who was previously questioned Attorney Harrington, who was previously questioned by the Committee with reference to a person (Hayes claims it was himself) who called on him a few days before the burglary with reference to a counterfeiting case in West Virginia. Harrington said a man dld call on him on such business, but he told him it was out of his jurisdiction and he would have to go to the Treasury Department. He falled to recognize Hayes as the man.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL A REPUBLICAN SENATOR'S REASONS FOR OPPOS

ING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15, 1874. Senator Lewis of Virginia, a Republican, has written a letter in which he gives his reasons for opposing the Civil Rights bill. He says:

In the first place, there is no power in the Governmen to regulate social relations between its citizens, and any attempt to do this by the Congress of the United States would result disastrously to the Republican party, which, in my judgment, would be a calamity, and your race would be the greatest sufferers. The churches ar the property of private citizens, built by subscriptions from individuals, and therefore do not come within the purview of Congressional legislation; but I think the denial, by a church, of admission to any race, not only wrong, but a sin that ere long will call down the curses of Providence upon the head of all who practice it. It is known to every intelligent person that the white people have a large and increasing majority in Virginia, and in point of education and wealth are very far in advance of the colored population. It is also known that there is an inveterate prejudice entertained by a very large majority of the citizens against mixed schools. It is equally well known the school fund has been fairly and impartially distributed, or, more correctly speaking, that the colored schools have been liberally cared for. Make it a penal offense to refuse to have universal schools, and the Constitution and the laws will be changed and the Legislature wil refuse to appropriate money for the common schools Take care that in grasping at the shadow you do not lose the substance. The colored race have the right to build churches and school-houses and to exclude the white race therefrom, if they desire to do so. They have the right to exclude the white people from their social gatherings, and they have the same facilities for social gatherings, and they have the same includes for traveling in all public conveyances. Then what rights have my race that are not enjoyed by yours? Let there be no antagonism between your race and mine. Let us strive to encourage kindly feelings and to forget the prejudices engendered by the unfortunate and wicked civil strife, and to this end let us try to stop the agitation of the race question. In the language of our great and wise President, "Let us have peace."

ACREAGE AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE

COTTON CROP. The statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes a report of the acreage in cotton, based on returns from most of the cotton counties and on personal observation in six cotton States, as follows, the comparison being with the area of 1873: Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 90; Florida, 91; Alabama, 86; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 92; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 80; Texas, 102; Missouri, 75. The aggregate reduction slightly exceeds 10 per cent. The condition of the crop is represented by the following figures, 100 being the normal or fair condition: North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 81; Georgia, 80; Florida, 90; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 70; Texas, 90; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 85. The report of the condition in June, 1873, was more favorable in every State except North Carolina and Texas, the record caroling as follows: North Carolina, 80; South Carolina, 88: Georgia, 94; Florida, 102; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 92; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 92; Tennessee, 90. The season has been remarkable for heavy and frequent rains during the month of April, throughout the cotton States. In some sections the aggregate rainfall reported exceeds 16 inches. All the rivers, creeks, and spring branches even overflowed their banks, destroyed the plants, and prevented germination in newly planted lands. In the more southern belt replanting was general, both in bottoms and uplands. From the first week in May to its close drouth was almost universal. The soil was packed, and afterward baked by the sun, retarding cultivation and preventing growth. The stand is therefore very poor, many plants not having made their appearance on the list of June. Since the last of May light showers have been general, and the prospects are much improved. Fields are much cleaner than at this date last year, and can easily be kept free from weeds. With favorable weather rapid improvement is certain, and a fair standing as follows: North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 94; Florida, 102; Alabama, 93; can easily be kept free from weeds. With favorable weather rapid improvement is certain, and a fair comparison with July is quite probable at the next

OFFICIAL INFORMATION AS TO MARINE AD-MEASUREMENT AND TONNAGE TAX. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circu-

lar to collectors of customs requiring them to notify Mr. E. Long of Connecticut, requiring the heads of) to masters of vessels clearing foreign, and likely to

visit Italian ports, that under the provisions of a circular issued at Rome April 1, 1874, and of the royal decree of March 11, 1873, they are entitled to ask that certain spaces included in the American admeasurements shall be deducted from the tonnage of their vessels, on its ascertainment by the Italian Government for the purpose of levying dues or jotherwise. It will be observed that the ton or unit of admeas-

urement is the same in Italy as in the United States A circular has also been issued relative to the collection of tonnage, as follows: It has been observed that at various ports, article 301 of the Treasury Regulations of 1874 has been regarded as changing previous regulations governing the collection of the tax on tonnage. To remove all doubts as to the rule that should obtain in the collection of the tax, your attention is called to the following statement of what is required by the statutes relative to the tonage tax as deducted from the circular of June 1, 1871, and the circular January 14, 1873, paragraph and April 7, 1873, paragraph 83: A ton nage tax of 30 cents per ton, American measurement, should be levied on the first entry or clearance according to the priority of a vessel from or to Mexico, the British Provinces of North America, the West India Islands, or any port or place down to and including Aspinwall and Panama. or any port or place in the Sandwich Islands or the Society Islands; provided no tax has been paid on such vessel within a twelvemonth. But on vessels engaged in commerce between the United States and foreign ports or places other than those above specified the tax can be levied only on the first entry and thereafter on each entry made after the expiration of a twelvemonth from any preceding payment. nage tax of 30 cents per ton, American

Washington, Monday, June 15, 1874. The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day com tinued the consideration of Mr. Luttrell's resolution providing for an investigation of the affairs of the Centra after discussion, referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Sypher of Louisiana, Houghton of California, Creamer of New-York, McDill of Iowa, and Neal of Ohio, for examination, and report to the full Committee next Wednesday as to the law and facts bearing on the next Wednesday as to the law and facts bearing on the subject. The sub-committee have divided their work by assigning to Messrs. Houghton and Neal the examination of laws, and to Mr. Sypher the collection of facts. It is understood that there is a disposition on the part of a number of members of the Committee to send a sub-committee to the Pacific Coast to conduct the examination by authority of the Committee, but this will be opposed on the ground that no sufficient examination can be made without the power of the House of Representatives to facilitate and enforce the investigation.

The evening session of the House was brief, and barren of results. The only bill reported was a clumsily contrived log-rolling affair from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, proposing to extend the present phia to \$4,000,000, at Cincincati to \$3,500,000, and at Nashphia to \$4,000,000, at Cincinnati to \$4,000,000, and at Nash-ville, Raleigh, Atlanta, Evansville, Covington. Fall River, and Trenton, to various lesser sums. It also pro-vided for the acceptance of sites for public buildings at Carson, Nev.; Greenville, S. C.; Jefferson City, Mo.; and Tailahassee, Fla., and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report at the next session the need for public buildings and the estimated cost thereof at about fitty other places, including Brooklyn, Auburn, Syra-cuse, and Rochester. After a series of skirmishing votes, the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 103 to 77, and then the House adjourned. Senator Schurz having been asked about the report

Senator Schurz having been asked about the report telegraphed to several leading Western journals a few days ago that he had been reconciled to President Grant, and that Senator Jones was the bearer of the olive branch, replies that he knows nothing of any such occurrence, and that he has asked Senator Jones who also is ignorant as to such reconciliation.

Lighthouse Inspector of the Xth District, to take effect on the 1st of July next. Commander Napoleon Collins has been detached from duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Xth District, to take effect on the 1st of July next, and is ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea

Dispatches to the Navy Department report that the Juniata was at Cadiz May 22. Rear-Admiral Case ar rived at Ville Franches in his flagship Franklin May 14, where he expected to remain for several weeks. The Juniata and Alaska were soon expected there. The House Committee on Elections has agreed to dis-

charge all proceedings for alleged bribery against Representative Hynes of Arkansas, made by Mr. Bradley, who was his contestant for election from the State at

The President and his party returned to Washington this morning, well pleased with their visit to Cape May | For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page. |

WEST POINT LIFE.

SHOOTING WITH LARGE GUNS-PROGRESS OF THE EXAMINATION.

WEST POINT, June 15 .- The first class have finished their examinations and are now enjoying a taste of freedom from academic thrall, having absolutely nothing to do but to entertain their friends and try on their new uniforms, ordered and delivered days and weeks ahead of the blissful hour which gives them the right to wear them. No one is aware how much time is spent in criticising these garments, which are to the cadet like the wings of the butterfly whereby he lifts himself from his chrysalis. They are incomplete wings as yet, for stripes and shoulder-straps cannot b put on until Wednesday, when each cadet will know which branch of the service he will adorn. So to-day they have been really omnipresent, and the young ladies, as a corollary to a proposition, naturally in ec-stacies. A solitary man, tired of the noise and lights and odors of the hotel, and seeking a quiet place where he could smoke a cigar and watch the sunset as the light faded up the river, searched in vain last evening. Everywhere were cadets and girls in couples and quartettes, along the bluff and the firstation walk. It could not have been confined to the first class then.

The examinations are now being pushed along as fast as thoroughness will allow. The first class finished early Saturday morning. The third class have shown progress in French, and the second and third classes in drawing. The second class is being examined in Chem-istry, and will finish its labors; to-morrow, when the fourth class will be tested in Mathematics, a long process when it is remembered that 15 minutes are given to each cadet, although there are 99 in the class It is now sertled that the names of the graduates and their standing will be given at dress parade to-morrow evening. The diplomas will be presented on Wednesday morning by Gen. Ruger, and the new officers will b addressed by the Hou. Francis Wayland. The grand hop will take place to-morrow evening in the Mess Hall. A very fine exhibition of cadet marksmanship was given this afternoon. The sea-coast battery on the river side, almost directly under the hotel, was manned by a number of cadets belonging to the Second Class, under the command of Lieut. Davis. In this battery there are one 15-inch Rodman gun, one 26 pound Parrott gun, and four smaller pieces. Long before the cadets came upon the scene the spectators began to gather on the and four smaller pieces. Long before the cadets came upon the scene the spectators began to gather on the bluff above, and group themselves among the rocks and under the trees wherever a good view of both battery and target could be had. The latter was in the usual place, against the hillside, about 1,100 yards away, 18 feet square, and never had seen a cannon ball. It seemed from the spectators' perch good honest work to manage those guns; the balls or shells had to be lifted with pulleys and swang around by a crane to the cannon's mouth, pushed in a little way, and then two cadets braced themselves against the wait and rammed it home. There was work with levers and bars, and then with a "Now altogether, boys," the gun was run forward until its mouth projected beyond the side of the parapet. Then atl the gunners except the men who keid the lanyards grouped themselves at the ends of the battery to watch the ahots. The commanding officer cried "Number One, fire," and away went the big shot, easily seen through its whole course until itstruck the ground, directly under the target. Two. Three, Four, and Five followed, but the target remained untouched. The smoke obscured the discharge of No. 6, but when it cleared away the target had but about a quarter of its fair proportions. Another round only added an insignificant rent, though the shot and shell struck and exploded close by it, raising great clouds of dust, and digging their own graves in the hill-side. Then a third round was fired. Number One went right under it. Number Two and Three missed it. Number Four hit it square, and when the dust settled there remained only the semblauce of a deserted Indian wigwam, with the cover hanging in strips. The man who ameed that gun was rewarded immediately by the applause of the ladies. Then No. 5 tired land his aim was true also, for what was left looked like an antiquated suushade, with its ribs sticking out all naked and bare. A poor chance had No. 6, but the sanshade resembled a discarded dislocloth, and there was not FARMERS IN POLITICS.

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY IN INDIANA. THEIR FIRST STATE CONVENTION-THE CALL EX-CITES RIDICULE AND CURIOSITY-INTEREST GRADUALLY INCREASES-THE DELEGATES JEAL-OUS OF OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE-RESOLUTIONS AND NOMINATIONS-PROSPECTS OF THE NEW

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Indianapolis, June 11.—The Convention of Farmers that met yesterday, and did what it could to-ward organizing a party by adopting a platform and ominating a State ticket, was an anomaly and a puzzle The doubt and wonder among politicians as to what it that are now expressed as to what it has done. The politicians impatiently and restlessly waited to see the Convention meet. They planned how they might capture it. Now that it has met, and effectually eluded all their efforts and defied all their threats, there is no less impatience and restlessness. It is impossible for them to comprehend the Convention.

The Farmers' Convention can better be understood in

work and prospects by referring to the manner it came into existence as a Convention. Some seven or eight weeks ago the purchasing agents of the Grange organization had a meeting in this city for purely business purposes. During that meeting the uestion of calling a Convention was discussed and rather approved by the majority. But as these officers had no power as officers and no power as Grangers to call a Convention, nothing was determined upon in either capacity. After the business that called them together was transacted, a few of them determined in their individual capacity to call a Convention. This was done in the following terms:

done in the following terms:

To the County and District Voters: In response to the demand of the people for a reform in the conduct of public affairs, and the purification of local, State, and National politics, the undersuped independent voters invite and exhort the people, irrespective of party, to come together in towaship, county, and district to resect designate representatives, who shall meet in mass convention on the 10th of June at Indianspolis, to form such measures and select such men as shall represent their sentiments and carry out their purposes. In the election of such delegates it is essential that the friends of reform guard vigilantly against the intrinsion of any one not known to be in cordial sympathy with the objects of this movement. The success of this popular outbreak depends upon the exclusion of the party managers and self-seeking demanques; that such designates be empowered to prepare and sanoonee a platform and declaration of principles upon which all honest men may join in hearty coolperation.

The call was published with approval by The Sentinel As it had no signature, and appeared to have no sup port, and as there was no power in any Grange officer to make such a call, it did not receive sympathy from since the campaign of 1872 been opposing the old par ties with equal severity and determination, it seemed natural that it should support any movement looking to a third party. It at once championed the call. The Journal, the Republican organ, viciously attacked the call, naming it " The Sentinel's fraud." The leading papers of the State of that party chimed in and endeavored to write it down. There is no Democratic paper published in Indianapolis, and the papers of that party showed less unanimity in criticising the call, though the leading papers of that party were quite agreed in opposing it. The Indiana Farmer, a paper professedly a farmers' organ, in some sense a Grange paper, disavowed the call and discouraged the movement. This amount of discussion in so many papers gave the matter a wide notoriety that much benefited it. The people, and the farmers particularly, all heard of it, and those who were desirous of a Convention seemed to care very little whether the call was issued by rightful authority or not. It fixed a certain day, and that was sufficient. If it was in any regard " a fraud," that could be remedied when they met, and they determined to meet.

is uniformly strong in counties having large majorities either Democratic or Republican, and the responses came from such counties first. (In Republican counties, Democrats led the revolt; in Democratic counties, the Republicans were foremost. In a few weeks after the call was well published the responses began to come in freely. The response was generally by a series of reso-lutions signed by those interested. The number signing varied from 25 to 400. A large majority of the signers were farmers, but they were by no means exclusively such. All occupations and professions united to a considerable extent. The idea of chaving it simply a con tinel freely gave its columns to the responses as sent to it, and gave it all the encouragement it could editorially. Up to the day the Convention met these responses continued to be published. A majority of the counties of the State had responded. The response was some times in the form of the report of a county meeting that appointed delegates; in other instances the response

Within three weeks it has begun to appear certain that there would be a Convention, and that it would be very largely attended. The most conclusive indication of the good promise of the meeting was the decided change in the tone of the party papers. The Indianapolis Jour nal, after having fairly exhausted itself in ridiculing and belittling the Convention, changed its tone and said it would be apparently a large and respectable meeting, quite worthy of a good cause. The Indiana Farmer changed with equal rapidity and much more decisively: it became much enamored with the idea of so many farmers meeting together, and hoped for great things. The Ecening News, the most vigilant and faith fully independent paper in the State, and decidedly the most influential paper in the city with its city readers, was the last to admit that the Convention would be successful in numbers. It had before said nothing about it editorially.

PREPARATIONS FOR HOLDING THE CONVENTION. With such abundant admissions of its enemies, and such significant utterances of those hopeful for it, the day of the Convention came. The Exposition building was engaged by somebody for it, and put in order for use. As this building will hold ten thousand people, it seemed an immense preparation to make, and the public idea of what the Convention would be expanded to like dimensions. It began to be said that the Expo sition building would be full. The admission of the party press, and the public expectation had a marked effect on the professional and amateur politicians of the old parties. Thoroughly alarmed at the prospect, the managers of each party began the most elaborate prepa rations to overcome or capture the Convention. Their first effort in which both sides united was to prevent any nomination. They were willing the Convention should pass whatever resolutions it wanted to, but no ticket each party wanted the Convention to nominate as it might dictate. The Republicans wanted the present State officers renominated. All whose terms expire are Republicans but one, and all are exceptionally capable men. The Democrats wanted such a ticket nominated

On Tuesday, the 9th, enough delegates and representative men who had signed the call had come in to make a full caucus meeting in the evening. This was held with open doors, and had more effect in shaping the Convention than what was done at the actual session the next day. When the caucus was in full deliberation a little speech was made warning the members of the little speech was made warning the members of the shorts of the politicians, who were present in awarms. They, it was said, meant no good to the farmers, and would thwart them if possible. This speech, and one later, showing the position of Senator Morton on the financial question—how he had been the champion of the Inflation bill, and after the veto had written a letter showing that the bill was rather for contraction—were most powerful. The first fixed the determination to nominate, and the second effectually killed the project when was industriously prepared to indorse the course of the Senator. The feeling in favor of inflation is so decisive that the Senator would have been in high favor if his unfortunate habit of changing front had not seized him. The caucus adjourned, having apparently accomplished nothing, inasmuch as nothing had been agreed on, but in fact having toned up the men composing it quite remarkably.

in fact having toned up the medical markably. Yesterday, Wednesday, at the time announced, 10 velock, it was evident at the Exposition building that the Convention would fall far short of the public expectation. There were present of those who came in good faith to attend the Convention, 500 or 600 men. The outside attendance of those immined or currous simply, was nimest as great. Promptly the Convention was called to order. It at once proceeded to business.

THE CONVENTION BEGINS ITS WORK. Judge David Kilgore, an ex-member of Congress moved that Archibald Johnson be elected temporary Chairman. The temporary Chairman was through speaking his thanks when the fear of the politiciaus that followed the warnings of the caucus, was ticiaus that followed the warmings of the caucus, was exhibited in resolutions declaring, "first, that it was a delegate Convention, and that it was a Convention of those actively engaged, or directly interested, in some one of the productive industrial pursuits; and lawyers and politicians are not expected to parincipate in the meeting." The resolutions created confusion, but a motion to lay on the table was

defeated, and they were adopted. This decided the tone and scope of the Convention. The various necessary committees were slowly selected. When this difficult work was completed, the Convention adjourned until after dinner. In calling the States by Congressional districts, it was found that every district was represented. A call of counties showed that a large majority of counties were represented. It was readily explained that the attendance was not greater because farmers could not, without very great sacrifices, leave their work at this time. The season has been backward, and the success of the crops depends on the work done now. Many of the delegates said that in their counties ten times as many would have come if they thought it necessary. They did not come because they did not think it necessary that they should, when enough were coming to make a full Convention.

It was quite apparent that, whatever outsiders thought of the Convention, the men who composed it had no feeling that it should have been larger, and entertained no particle of fear as to the result. They were representative farmers, and acted and looked like men fresh from the fields, as they were. It was quite evident that they were determined to act free from outside interference, and that they were determined to hurry their business through. However one might think of the wisdom of the delegations, they were evidently thoroughly honest and earnest men. Their haste to get through was as much from confidence in their own ability to do what either of the old parties would do in a day as from their eagerness to go home to their piows. The fear that in some way the outside men would beat them if they adjourned over night had its weight also. On assembling in the afternoon the Committee on Permanent Oranization reported for President A. C. Stevenson of Putana County, giving a Vice-President for each district, and five Secretaries. The President for each district, and five Secretaries. The President for each district, and five Secretaries. The Pres

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

While waiting for a report from the Committee or Platform and the Committee on Candidates, various speeches were delivered, which held the body togethe

Platform and the Committee on Candidates, various speeches were delivered, which held the body together through a long delay. During this time the name "Independent" was adopted. When the Committee on Resolutious reported there was a simificant stillness and the most intense listening. A motion was immediately made that the Convention should adjourn till the next day, so that the members could have time to study the platform in the morning papers. This was defeated, and the platform was adopted.

The preamble and resolutions constitute a platform unique and hard to comprehend. It bears the marks of an amateur committee in every sentence. It is long—s full column—and full of what a wag called "ten-dollar words." Half the space is preambles. It is imbued with a spirit more vehement than can be subdued to plan utterances. The usual topics are touched, when touched at all, with freedom and force. Its expression of friendiness and desire for harmony with the raliroads is strongly contrasted with its later attack on them in connection with the other monopolies. Banking, manufacturing, land, commercial, and grain monopolies come in with the consolidated railroad monopoly for severe mention. Following this is an inflation clause that combines the spirit of the inflation speeches into a jumbie that can only be understood by saying that it favors inflation. It will not bear analysis, and could no more be expressed in legislation than could any other confusion and contradiction. It favors abandoning the gold basis failacy," and wants no National, State, or local banks of issue, but a "paper currency issued by the Government which shall be a legal tenter in the payment of all debts, public and private, duties on importanciated, and decarded equal with gold, the lawful money of the United States." It favors, and corruption in office are condemned. The office should seek the man, and no man, "from President down," should fill the same office twice in succession. Public officers should not receive passes. The salary-grab in o

THE NOMINATIONS-PROSPECT OF THE NEW PARTY. Following the platform came the ticket, as follows: Secretary of State-Noves S. White (Democrat) of Vigo. Auditor of State-Ebenezer Henderson (Democrat) of Morgan

rer of State-Capt. Norris C. Bennett (Republican) of Steube Judge of Supreme Court-Horace P. Biddle (Republican) of Cass rintendent of Public Instruction-Clarkson Davis (Republican)

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Clarkson Davis (Republican) of Heary County.

The Ircket, upon the closest scrutiny, is held to be in every respect unexceptionable, save the candidate for Secretary of State. The papers this morning say that twenty years ago he was expelled from an Odd Fellows' lodge for some irregularity as an officer. It seems to be a long time to go back, considering a blameless life since. But nothing is so horrifying to a party newspaper, particularly a straight Republican paper, as an inefficient or dishonest efficial, even in a private lodge. This objection to that candidate will probably cause the Executive Committee to select another man. The ticket was unanimously adopted, and three rousing cheers given for its success, and immediately the Convention adjourned.

Executive Committee to select another man. The ticket was unanimously adopted, and three rousing cheers given for its success, and immediately the Convention adjourned.

Considering the meager start of the movement, the questionable character of the call—no one being responsible for it; considering the storm of ridicule and misrepresentation that marked the party papers, and the apathy of those who should have been friendly; considering the persistent efforts made to capture, or in any way defeat the Convention by managers of both parties, and their large attendance; and considering the busy season, and the utter hexperience of the members, the Convention if not a triumphant success, was far from being a failure. Considered as a determined protest against the old parties it was thought successful, and its action will have a good effect upon each. If all the men who acquiesced in the call will support the ticket it will poll a very large vote, but not enough to succeed. If it will draw its support rather more from the Republicans than the Democrats, the latter party will suffer least by the Convention. Neither party can adopt this ticket, as it is composed of men formerly belonging equally to both, and who disciaim allegiance to each. The Republican party is pledged to renominate the Present State officers, as has been party custom with officers elected for two-year terms. The fact that the Convention is opposed to reflecting men will injure such a ticket, Auother matter will have to be met by the present State officers. It has been the custom, in the face of severe legislation against it, for officers holding moneys of the State to lend them to refuud moneys received as interest on State funds. The present State officers for the weet the more hopeful. But it these shifting and most uncertain times all prophecy is ide, and all reckonling useless. If the work of the Convention should know in favor as the call grew in favor, it will sweep both parties out of existence. At present this may seem exceedingly doubtful

monstration, for each of the oid parties will feel that the demand for honesty must be heeded—and therefore it is worthy of respect.

The morning papers of the city—Journal and Sentinel—are quite acreed in regarding the Convention largely a failure. The Journal says the platform is wordy and weak, and the ticket "fatally weak in some points." This is a thrust at the candidate who 29 years ago was expelled from a lodge. There is a good deal of "cheek" in a Republican organ being so rigidly virtuous, and so relentiess on evil-doers. The Sentinel acquits that the Convention has disappointed it very much. The resolution on the currency it pronounces "an affront to the intelligence of a civilized commonity, and not unlike an extract from the doings of the Commune." The Eccaing News biuntly—as is its fashion—says the platform is "weak, indefinite, and unsatisfactory." It has persistently fought inflation, and says of the action of the Convention on this subject that it is "founded on the visionary and deprayed theories which prevailed in 1808, demanding that the principal of Five-Twenty bonds be paid in legal tenders—an absolute violation of faith and virtual repudiation. No party that was not founded upon honesty ever has succeeded permanently in this country, and white the American people remain the same, none ever will succeed." The only paper of this city likely to support the trades union element. If it should take a firm position in this way it will do a telling work in the cauvass. It is bitter upon the old parties, and eager to see something replace them.

The papers of the State will stand very much as the papers of the city, and the farmers will have to do their own canvassing. Their organization into societies will make this an easy work if they take earnest hold of it. A secret society representing nearly one-fourth of the voters of the State—perhaps one-third—a majority is

hase this an easy work it they take earnest noist of the voters of the State—persanting nearly one-fourth of the voters of the State—persans one-third—a majority is claimed—will exert a powerful inflaence and cast a heavy vote if all agree upon one purpose. Whether they will or not, or want else may happen that will effect the Independent perry of Indiana, are questions of the future—a time of which no man knowers.

THE TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL OF THE LEFT CENTER. ITS CONSIDERATION DECLARED URGENT BY THE ASSEMBLY-THE MOTION NOT MADE A CABINET

PARIS, Monday, June 15, 1874. The Chamber of the Assembly to-day was crowded

with deputies and spectators. M. Casimir-Périer introduced the Constitutional

bill prepared by the Left Center, and moved that its consideration be declared "urgent." He said the country demanded the termination of the proisional state. He urged union against Bonapartism and demagogues. The speaker was frequently interrupted by the Right and warmly applauded by the

M. Laboulaye supported the motion for nrgency. He said recent events had shown the dangers of a provisional condition. Monarchy was impossible. The empire would only lead to the invasion and oppression of France. The republic was the government of all for all, and its establishment would inspire the country with confidence.

Gen. Changarnier of the Right Center, and M. Raoul-Duval of the Right, opposed the motion. M. de Kerdrel of the Right warned members that

if the majority of the Assembly was changed, Marshal MacMahon might consider it his duty to resign the Presidency. The vote was then taken on the motion for

urgency, and it was agreed to—Yeas, 345; Nays, 341. All the Ministers voted against it, but in their capacity as members of the Assembly only, the motion not being made a Cabinet question.

Urgency having been declared, the bill was referred to the Committee of Thirty.

M. de la Rochefoucauld, Due de Bisaccia, of the Extreme Right, then introduced a resolution in sub stance as follows, which was read amid profound

The Assembly declares that the Government of France is a monarchy; that the throne belongs to the head of the House of France; that Marshal Mac-Mahon may assume the title of Lieutenant of the kingdom; and that the national institutions shall be determined by agreement between the King and the National Representatives.

Great excitement followed the reading of the esolution.

M. de la Rochefoucauld moved that it be referred to the Committee of Thirty. The motion was rejected by a majority of 100 votes

The Ministers, with the exception of M. Tailhand. voced against it. The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow. It is stated that M. de la Rochefoucauld resigned

his position as Embassador to Great Britain before introducing the resolution. The Bonapartist Deputies held a conference before to-day's sitting, and came to the conclusion it would be of no use to introduce any counter motion against

the Left Center.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE RIGHT AND LEFT CENTERS.

POINTS UPON WHICH THE TWO PARTIES AGREE-THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF A COALITION-

GAMBETTA'S SPEECH AT AUXERRE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Paris, June 3.-The week brings no noteworthy hange in the political situation. The Ministry continues to set forth no programme and to have no policy of its own. There have been two performances at Versailles, entivened by highly animated scenes, in which M. Buffet's powers as a bell-ringer were severely taxed. The proper business of the House marches no more swiftly than does commerce under the guidance of the "Ministry of affairs," which declines to guide. The rupture between the Legitimists and constitutional royalists shows no signs of healing—seems thus far rather to grow wider and more definite, and to make the reconstruction of the old majority hopeless. The position of the 57 Legitimist seceders is simple, sentimental, and not illogical. They are necessarily opportunity to constituting the Septennat, which would be the negative of their monarchy. Bad or misguided men can suppress for a time the exercise of a divine right by its ordained representative, but believers anction the sappr Attorney-General-Capt. J. A. S. Mitchell (Democrat) of Elkhart | tory period. It is not permitted to them to remove a few links from the indissoluble chain by which earthly kings hold from Heaven. It is religious in its binding worth. Their religious duty accords with their passions, and they combine peace of conscience with lively entertainment of political feelings, in fulfilling their sacred office of keeping the door free of constitutional lock and bolt and indefinitely ajar for the entrance of the Duke de Chambord, whose posthumous birth they regard as a specially providential performance, rather than a natural phenomenon.

But the constitutional monarchists-Orleanists for the most part only because the candidate for a constitutional monarchy in France can only be found in the Orleans family, whose claims and family qualities are in no sense of a divine quality-are not much restricted in their political conduct by religious scruples. Many of them are sincerely lib eral within the parliamentary constitutional limit. Some of them would gladly accept a conservative republic, if they could persuade themselves that it could be so constituted as to be surely conservative of the Bourgeois interests and firmly combative of the popular democratic wants. A few of them are almost ready to run the grand venture of frankly trying the Republican experiment, under due restrictions, If I might use the phrase to their address, and without disrespect, I would say that, since last Sunday week, they are more and more disposed to abandon their royal hobby. Fear pushes them. Unable to sustain the late Ministry, foiled in their hope of seeing a new one composed of nearly the same elements and policy that would recover a sustaining majority, greatly alarmed by the triumph of the Bonapartist candidate at the last popular election, certain of the

greatly alarmed by the triumph of the Bonapartist candidate at the last popular election, certain of the moderate Monarchists have anxiously revived busy negotiations with certain of the mild Republicans for a fusion of the Right and Left Centers. That fusion once accomplished, a majority would exist strong enough to make and uphold a new Ministry: the Government would become parliamentary, would get a constitution for itself, and commerce would prosper.

There is but one obstacle in the way of this arrangement, and that is obstructive French "logic." Another name of the characteristically national impediment is "principles." France suffers here and now, as so often and gravely before now, from the vices that follow the virtues of her sons. If I am right, you are wrong! Not because it is I and you (vanity is not in place here), but because it is right and wrong. Right, by beautifully clear reasoning, running in logically straight lines swift to its conclusion, just cannot, must not, run in with the parallel line of wrong. As to seven out of ten essential points two Centers are agreed. So far they are both right. As to the three remaining divergent points, each thinks that nothing can be plainer, and wants the other to yield. Rather than construct a working platform on the seven common points, they prefer to set up hostile batteries on the three contested points, and indulge in the pleasures of a conflict to the mutual exhaustion of vital force.

M. Gambetta uttered, three days ago, at Auxerre, a formidably long republican manifesto speech. It is the political incident of the week. The authorized report of it in the Republique Françuie, this morning, fills twelve solumns of that journal. I shall not undertake to analyze this ingeniously, thoughtfully, ably-prepared address, but will only say of it that, on the mere rhetorical side—and it is quite too rhetorical—it will bear comparison with almost any after-dinner speech yet reported. Foreign conservatives who have not yet recovered from their shuddering horror o